

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Old Phil's  
BIRTHDAY.—MILKY WHITE.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 21st, between 5th and 6th sts.—  
ROMEO AND JULIET.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURGLES EX-  
TRAORDINARY OF THE FORTY THIEVES.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
SCHOOL.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-  
nue.—LA VIE PARISIENNE.BROTHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE LAST  
LEGS.—MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERRYWORTH OF VENICE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HURRY DUMPTY,  
WITH NEW FEATURES.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
22d street.—THE TEMPEST.BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—THE SEVEN DWARFS;  
OR, HANDELIN AND THE WORLD OF WONDER.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and  
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.WATKINS THEATRE, 210 Broadway.—ELIZABETH  
BURNES COMPANY.—LYNCH.THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES  
AND LIVING STATUES.—FLY.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HOUSE  
MAKERS, &c.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
SCHOOL.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 33 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—SIGN OF THE BLOODED.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Broadway.—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND CIRCUS ENTERTAINMENT.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROOLEY'S  
MINSTRELS.—THE 47 THIEVES, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 219 Broadway.—  
SCHOOL AND ART.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 1, 1869.

## THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

## Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will re-  
ceive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of the  
New York Herald, No. 145 Fulton street, Brook-  
lyn, on and after Thursday morning, April 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all  
letters for the New York Herald will be  
received as above.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 31.  
The Spanish Cortes yesterday voted the new loan  
required by the provisional government. Hostility  
to the constitution law is manifested in the pro-  
vinces and new troubles are feared.

The Greek Chambers have dissolved. The elec-  
tions will take place on the 15th of May for the new  
Legislature, which will assemble on the 5th of June.  
The Turkish Ambassador has presented his creden-  
tials to the King.

Unlimited furloughs have been granted to thirty  
men of each company belonging to the infantry regiments  
of the Bavarian army.

Delegates to the Irish Church Question Conference  
were elected yesterday in Dublin.

## Cuba.

The British man-of-war Heron, has gone to Cuba  
to inquire into the seizure by a Spanish frigate  
of the British schooner Jeff Davis. Five Cubans  
were captured on the schooner trying to leave Cuba  
for Nassau, and on their return to Calabien they  
were taken from the guard and murdered in the  
streets. The captain and crew of the Jeff Davis are  
still in prison. A British fleet is expected. The two  
Fervian iron-clads that left Pensacola recently have  
taken service with the insurgents. They were in  
the United States service during the rebellion and  
were then known as the Calabien and Onesta.  
Several filibustering expeditions are reported to  
have landed on the coast.

## Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the House resolution for  
an adjournment on Tuesday next was called up and  
Mr. Sumner in the debate that ensued led the op-  
position to its adoption. Mr. Hamlin proposed to  
amend by substituting Saturday, the 10th inst., and  
pending discussion upon it the morning hour ex-  
pired. The Committee of Conference on the bill to  
repeal the Tenure of Office act made a report which  
was accepted by a vote of 42 to 8. Mr. Sprague and  
seven democrats comprising the majority. The report  
is a further modification of the Senate amendments  
and its text will be found in our Congressional pro-  
ceedings. The Senate in executive session discussed  
General Longstreet's nomination and Mr. Brownlow  
made a speech strongly opposing his confirmation.

In the House, the bill authorizing the prepayment  
of the interest on the public debt was reported back  
from the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill  
for the provisional government for Mississippi was  
then taken up, but was interrupted by the report of  
the conference committee on the Tenure of Office  
bill, which, after a lively discussion, in which the  
democrats formally withdrew from Mr. Butler's  
leadership, it was agreed to by a vote of 105 to 67.  
A bill for the removal of disabilities by the United  
States Courts was reported from the Reconstruction  
committee and ordered to be printed. The House  
then adjourned.

## The Legislature.

Bills were introduced in the State Senate yester-  
day confirming the title of this city to certain prop-  
erty; equalizing the terms of office of all local  
judges in New York; amending the School law of  
the State, and several others. Several bills of minor  
consequence were passed and then reported. Bills  
relating to the organization of savings banks and to  
the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners  
of Brooklyn were ordered to a third reading, after  
which the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly the bill increasing the powers of  
the Commissioners of Excise was lost and a num-  
ber of others passed. A report was presented on  
the contested election case of McKever against  
Shalen, of New York, and made the special or-  
der for Friday morning next. The bill  
for the construction of the Central Elevated Patent  
railroad in New York was reported adversely, and a  
number reported favorably, including those relating  
to the detention of witnesses in the Metropolitan  
police district; increasing the salaries of judges;  
amending the charter of New York, so that the char-  
ter elections shall be held at the same time as the  
general election; submitting the new constitution to  
the people, and others. The Metropolitan Excise bill  
was under consideration in the evening session.

## Miscellaneous.

The heavy rains and general thaw have produced  
freshets in every direction. The railroads leading  
into Albany are damaged and through trains are all  
delayed. Much damage is reported at Buffalo and  
two men were drowned in Tonawanda creek.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday  
granted an order allowing the counsel of George J.  
Twitchell, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hill and  
sentenced to be hanged on the 5th inst., to file a mo-  
tion for a writ of error, which will be argued to-  
morrow.

An inquest was held at Sing Sing yesterday on the  
body of the convict Dean, who died, it was sup-  
posed, from the effects of a shower bath at the hands  
of Buckingham, a keeper. The witnesses, all officers  
of the prison, testified that the showering was very  
light, and the jury returned a verdict of death from

causes unknown, and that no prison rules or prac-  
tice were violated.

Mr. Halsey, who reluctantly accepted the Regis-  
traryship of the Treasury, has been ruled out by an  
opinion of Attorney General Hoar, on the ground  
that he is a manufacturer, and ineligible under the  
old law of 1789, which debarred Mr. Stewart.

Foster Blodgett, Postmaster of Augusta, Ga., who  
was suspended under President Johnson's adminis-  
tration for alleged perjury, has been reinstated.

Colonel William Wilson, of New York, has been  
appointed a revenue detective by Commissioner  
Delano, on the recommendation of Senator Cameron.

## The City.

Mr. Grinnell formally received possession of the  
Custom House yesterday from the hands of Collector  
Smythe. He stated to the deputies that he would  
make no changes at present.

The Spiritualists, at Cooper Institute last evening,  
celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the first  
spirit rappings heard by the Fox Sisters.

The stock market yesterday was strong and higher  
for the general list. Money was very active. Gov-  
ernment bonds were steady. Gold was firm between  
134 1/2 and 135 1/2, closing finally at 134 1/2.

The North Carolina Lloyd's steamship Union, Cap-  
tain Dwyer, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day  
for Southampton and Bremen. The mails will close  
at the Post office at twelve M.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, will leave  
pier 42 North river at twelve M. to-day for California,  
via Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with the  
steamship Montana.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer  
Eagle, Captain M. R. Greene, will sail from pier  
No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-day for Havana.

The sidewheel steamship Magnolia, Captain  
Crawell, will leave pier No. 8 North river at three P.  
M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge R. R. Curtis, of Boston, and Theo. Swin-  
yard, of Hamilton, C. W., are at the Brevoort House.  
Commander Livingston Brees, of the United  
States Navy, and Major J. B. Neal, of Norfolk, Va.,  
are at the New York Hotel.

Colonel Stewart, of the United States Army; Dr.  
George R. McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Captain  
J. Holman, of Indiana, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Dr. Charles A. Elliott, of London, England; John  
Mewer, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Captain P.  
Eaton, of Boston, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General Tompkins, of the United States Army;  
Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; E. K. Winslow, of New-  
port, and J. B. Blake, of Council Bluffs, are at the  
Metropolitan Hotel.

W. Williams and L. T. Hatch, of Buffalo; J. B.  
Gale, of Troy; J. D. Conyngham, of Pennsylvania,  
and General J. W. Schofield, of the United States  
Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel George Fowler, of New Jersey; George K.  
Cramer, of Troy, and General Franklin, of Hartford,  
are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Jones, of Texas; Dr. Edward Bentley, of  
Washington; S. S. Sprague, of Providence, R. I., and  
W. H. Brookings, of Dacotah Territory, are at the  
Astor House.

Judge R. R. Sloan, of Ohio; A. P. Edgerton, of In-  
diana; A. D. Betts, of Washington, and Larz Ander-  
son, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

## Prominent Departures.

General Hunter, Lieutenant Commander Fairfax,  
J. Kasson and Samuel Laird left yesterday for Wash-  
ington; Colonel J. Taylor Wood, for Nova Scotia; J.  
A. Poore, for Cincinnati; H. M. McComb, for Dela-  
ware; E. D. C. McKar, for Florida; Colonel Allen, for  
Richmond, Va., and W. S. Hobart, for Kalamazoo.

General Grant as a Military and as a  
Political Leader.

The commencement of General Grant's mili-  
tary career was not brilliant. Almost under  
any other circumstances it would have been  
pronounced a failure. His first affair at Bel-  
mont, which was intended as part of a grand  
movement for the protection of St. Louis and  
the suppression of the rebel sentiment in Mis-  
souri, although comparatively insignificant in  
itself, did the Union cause but little good and  
the enemy no harm. He was mistrusted by  
the commanding general, and even his subse-  
quent successes, the capture of Forts Henry  
and Donelson, could not help a shadow being  
thrown upon his military reputation by the  
disastrous first day's fighting at Shiloh and  
Pittsburg Landing. He had to encounter the  
animosity of his superior and the jealousy of  
his rival officers from that time even to the fall  
of Vicksburg. He refused to fight according  
to the prescribed rules of war as laid down by  
the red tape martinet in Washington, and  
worked out problems of his own, sometimes  
with partial and at others with complete  
success. He discarded the old rules  
and tactics of European as well as  
our own regular armies as being entirely  
unadapted to the habits and nature of the  
newly developed American soldier; and hav-  
ing the instinct to discern the ability of his  
officers and the disposition of his troops he had  
the sagacity to use them to advantage and  
the genius to reap therefrom legitimate fruits.  
Being an even-tempered and unambitious man  
he reconciled differences which otherwise  
might have led to serious embarrassments and  
ripened into national disasters. All this time  
he was, for obvious reasons, encountering hos-  
tility in high official quarters, and it was not  
until his triumphant banners entered Rich-  
mond and the rebellion was pronounced ex-  
tinct that this hostility ceased.

As General Grant commenced his military  
so has he commenced his political career. It  
is not brilliant. His first movement, like that  
at Belmont, was a comparative failure. His  
Cabinet hitched. Here was a bother, if not a  
blunder. He had to make a retrograde move-  
ment and re-form his line. He finally suc-  
ceeded in organizing his staff of official coun-  
sellors and began the work of his political  
campaign. Here he was met by the odious  
Tenure of Office act; and here he finds that,  
as in his military career he had to encounter  
the opposition of officials in high quarters in  
the War Department in Washington, he has  
now to be embarrassed with a similar hos-  
tility, through the ambitious designs of the  
oligarchy in the United States Senate.  
The old politicians, too, are an-  
noying him by their endeavors to circum-  
vent his plans and to make him believe that  
party is superior to country and that public  
plunder is the proper reward of those trading  
partisans who helped to elevate him to the  
Presidency. We believe he has a harder fight  
now than he ever had in the field, and that he  
would any day rather face the blaze of an en-  
emy's battery than undergo the daily ordeal of  
meeting the battalions of office-seekers that  
invest the White House. But his day is com-  
ing, just as surely as his standard rose above  
the capital city of the foe. He is abused now  
as he was on his partial successes during the  
war, and the abuse that is now bestowed upon  
him will in the end, as it was at the end of the  
war, be turned to plaudits of praise. He will  
overcome obstacles that the envious, the fanatical,  
the ambitious or the treacherous may cast in  
his path. He will have a political Vicksburg  
as he had a military one; he will have political  
successes similar to those military successes  
which followed in regular train on the penin-  
sula of Virginia, culminating in a grand and  
final political Appomattox. The

vote on the Tenure of Office act shows that he  
has the House with him, and the temper of  
the Senate is exhibited in its action yester-  
day. He cannot be impeached, because  
the House would not originate the proceeding.  
Therefore he might as well go on, make his  
appointments, let the Senate slide, and, after  
demoralizing the radical party by a magnifi-  
cent strategic movement, erect a party of his  
own that will rally around him in any emer-  
gency. Thus will his political mission—begin-  
ning, like his military career, in a somewhat  
bungling manner—end as that did, in an efful-  
gent ray of glory, imparting alike union and  
harmony, confidence and prosperity all over  
the country.

The Tenure of Office Law—The Com-  
promise Adopted.

The joint committee of conference on the  
late disagreement between the two houses on  
the Tenure of Office law came to a compro-  
mise yesterday, which was adopted by both  
houses, and needs only the President's signa-  
ture to make it the law in his removals and  
appointments. The Senate modification of the  
Johnson law struck out the section tying up  
the President in reference to his Cabinet, but  
made his suspensions from office during a re-  
cess of the Senate subject to the consent of  
that body at its next session—the suspended  
officer being reinstated in the event of the  
Senate's disapproval of his suspension. The  
conference report adopted provides that when  
the Senate shall not concur in the nomination  
made to supply a suspension the President  
shall nominate another person as soon as prac-  
ticable for said office, which is a material  
change. Under the conference amendment  
the President's removals are decisive, while  
as the Senate had it they depended upon the  
will of the Senate.

This is an important point gained by Gen-  
eral Butler; but still there is an important  
point surrendered to the Senate. It is in the  
first section of the new bill, retained from the  
Senate bill, which provides that all civil offi-  
cers appointed with the consent of the Senate  
shall hold their offices for the regular term of  
their appointment, unless sooner removed  
with the consent of the Senate or by a new  
appointment approved by the Senate. It  
strikes us that this section still keeps in the  
Senate the whiphand over the President in  
reference to his removals, including the Cab-  
inet, during the sittings of Congress; while  
he can only reach objectionable subordinates,  
in the absence of the Senate, by the halfway  
remedy of suspension.

General Grant ought to veto this bill and  
take his stand for a clean repeal of this Tenure  
of Office law. Now is his time to bring the  
two houses to his own terms. Under the  
yielding policy the more he yields the more  
they will demand; but by a simple veto of this  
bill, with his reasons tersely stated, he will at  
once become master of the situation. We ap-  
prehend, however, that his amiable disposition  
will prevail in this case, and thus give up a  
fine opportunity to establish his position on  
the old ground for the sake of peace.

## The Freshet and Its Effects.

Our telegrams from Buffalo, Schenectady,  
Albany and Poughkeepsie, in this State, dated  
to eleven o'clock last night, and newspaper  
reports from Indiana, furnish information that  
the freshet caused by the late heavy rains and  
general thaw in these sections has been ex-  
tensive, bringing serious consequences to the  
inhabitants. The Hudson, Connecticut and  
Genesee rivers were swollen to overflowing,  
and two men were drowned in Tonawanda  
creek. The water was ten feet deep on the  
piers and docks at Albany, and the Mohawk  
Valley was entirely submerged. The ice in  
the Hudson is damaged and has  
commenced to drift, doing injury to floating  
property, and travel has been much impeded  
on the line of the Hudson River Railroad.  
The water covers the Hudson River Railroad,  
and trains from Albany for New York and  
from New York for Albany were impeded  
last night, the one at Castleton and the other  
at Stuyvesant station. At Castleton the  
broken ice was running rapidly and the river  
still rising. Trains were being made up at  
Hudson to go south, and every precaution was  
being taken to meet the unexpected and rather  
alarming emergency. The rise in the Wabash  
river has produced disastrous consequences in  
Indiana.

RECONSTRUCTION.—MR. WOOD ON MISSIS-  
SIPPI.—The two houses, from day to day, are  
reminded that Georgia, like Virginia, Missis-  
sippi and Texas, is in need of reconstruction,  
and from day to day this work is postponed.  
We think that the remarks a few days ago of  
the Hon. Fernando Wood on a House bill in  
reference to Mississippi embodied the right  
idea in regard to all these unrecognized States.  
Mr. Wood thinks it the part of wisdom to deal  
in a kindly way with the people of Missis-  
sippi—to invite rather than to coerce their  
co-operation in reconstruction; and this is the  
key-note of General Grant's policy towards  
the Southern States and people. His policy  
may be decisive, but it is not vindictive; it is  
not exactly, we know, the policy of Mr. Wood,  
but the main idea is the same in both cases,  
that conciliation is better with a whole people  
disposed to obey the laws—much better than  
coercion. So we think that Congress may  
wisely postpone till December any further  
coercive bills of reconstruction.

ALAS! FOR VIRGINIA.—A patriotic Virginian  
notifies President Grant that there is not a  
man in his county in a position to take the  
iron-clad oath who is competent to perform  
the marriage ceremony. It is generally the  
case that when people marry they take all the  
iron-clad oaths necessary—seven some of them  
are known to have been broken in Virginia, as  
elsewhere. Therefore it is useless to shackle  
the marriage tie with any more oaths. The  
request of the gentleman from Lunenburg  
Court House should be granted by the man  
whom the English paper said it was always a  
sure thing to ask a favor from.

MAKING A GREAT MAN OF HIM.—Some of  
the radical papers in Connecticut are fierce on  
the democratic candidate for Congress from the  
Second district. "Babcock has denied!"  
"The report that Babcock"—"At Naugatuck,  
Babcock"—"Babcock boasted," and so on,  
are the phrases in only a single issue of a  
paper in the district. If they keep on this  
way they will probably have to report finally  
"Babcock elected."

## Fisk, Jr., and His Railroad Litigations.

The Railway magnates are quarrelling.  
Fisk, Jr., opens his batteries upon the Union  
Pacific, and, careless of those who furnish his  
ammunition, fires away in all directions to the  
edification of sharps and the disgust of  
honest men. The great apparent object at  
the present moment is to discover whether the  
law case now commenced is before the Supreme  
Court of New York or the United States Cir-  
cuit Court. In this contest we have shown to  
us the condition of law in the United States;  
for here it comes to a quarrel between two in-  
struments of justice to find which is the true  
and which the false. Aside from law techni-  
calities it appears reasonable that the govern-  
ment—having assumed the construction of the  
Pacific Railroad, having furnished money and  
lands, and having been prodigal in all that  
could be given to urge the road to rapid com-  
pletion—should have any legal matters with  
reference to its great national highway decided  
by the courts of the general government. The  
effort is, however, not a question of courts but  
a question of where Fisk, Jr., is most likely to  
make his point. He virtually pits the power  
of Erie against the power of the Pacific Rail-  
road, and, forcing into a nine days' wonder a  
struggle of two great corporations, gains a  
little unenviable notoriety. Fisk, Jr., is the  
natural product of Erie corruptions and bad  
management—simply an overissue of stock.  
He will float the loftier in proportion to his  
lightness. His head is dizzy from being sud-  
denly called upon to represent a concern whose  
stockholders are, in lieu of dividends on the  
immense earnings of the road, called upon to  
accept magnificent ideas of broad gauges  
to Chicago and third rails for the accommo-  
dation of a vast traffic. They are tickled  
with quotations of "Erie preferred" or "Erie  
common" as the stock is withdrawn from or  
floods the market. For the accommodation of  
country stockholders a first class opera house  
is purchased, and upon the stage Fisk, Jr.,  
makes an effort to put the Erie Railroad Com-  
pany upon its legs. A few smaller and less  
important operative and theatrical establish-  
ments dazzle the public by their gilded dis-  
plays, their fanciful "caneans" and their lack  
of drapery. The whole of this drama is in  
the phase where the manager wishes to get  
possession of the Pacific Railroad, and, failing  
to do it, through the Credit Mobilier tries to  
drive the entering wedge through the inter-  
ference of the law. The Erie stock and un-  
paid dividends have shown themselves power-  
ful; but they have not heretofore had heavy  
guns to oppose them defensively. The Pacific  
road is not in the condition in which Van-  
derbilt found himself when he tried to buy the  
controlling stock of Erie and discovered that  
the corporation could manufacture it faster  
than he could purchase.

The operations of Fisk, Jr., have a very  
bad effect upon our railway securities and  
tend to unsettle the public confidence even in  
solid corporations. Our railway system, upon  
which we count so largely for national pro-  
gress, is made the sport of unscrupulous men,  
who, regardless of legitimate stockholders,  
tear the stock about in the Wall street vortex  
and make use of its power in such a manner  
as we see Erie now used. There is certainly  
no commercial prosperity that can grow out of  
this, and instead of the law being invoked  
to aid in the unsettling of valuable enterprises  
it should place itself immediately on record as  
the earnest protector of our national interests.

OFFICIAL SPECULATION.—On the face of it  
the proposition to sell a part of the great  
Brooklyn Park looks like corruption. If the  
Commissioners have taken in more land than  
is needed the only just course would be to  
return it to the former owners at the price  
paid them for it; otherwise there will be great  
injustice. The land was taken for a park and  
a nominal price paid, owners perhaps feeling  
easier under this hardship by the improvement  
the park would be to the land they had left.  
If now the park is not to be near this remain-  
ing land, and the land taken from them at a  
very low price is to be sold to some other  
persons at a very high one, they are very  
badly used.

SENATOR SPRAGUE'S CHARGE.—On Tuesday  
Mr. Sprague said in the Senate that he "knew  
himself of a legislator, a member of a commit-  
tee, who had been asked to report upon a  
certain matter in a certain way, and the tempta-  
tion held out before him was one hundred  
thousand dollars." Now, if Mr. Sprague  
knows this and does not expose the whole  
matter he is an accessory. Public morality  
requires the exposure. It will be no answer  
to say that the man did not take the money.  
The offer was a crime. Who made it? Mr.  
Sprague's duty is plain. Will he do it, and  
set an example that may be effective against  
corrupting influences?

TAKING A MERCANTILE VIEW OF IT.—Lucy  
Stone has presented a problem to the women's  
rights arithmeticians. She wants them to tell  
her how many tons of gold the votes of the women  
of the United States are worth at five thousand  
dollars apiece. She puts them at this price  
on an estimate made by Richard H. Dana, Jr.,  
of his own vote. We hope Lucy does not  
mean to delude the ladies into eagerness for  
the suffrage by this estimate. It is ridiculously  
high. The ladies could not sell their votes  
for anything like it.

THE HEIGHT OF POLITENESS.—An ex-mem-  
ber of Congress writing to a Doctor of Divinity  
apologizing for not sending him a copy of his  
speeches.

## Naturalization Legislation.

Senator Folger has introduced into the State  
Senate a bill to prevent naturalization frauds,  
which, like a great many other remedial acts  
on the statute book, bristles with *cheques de  
fraude* of rhetoric. It provides dreadful pains  
and penalties for judges, clerks and witnesses  
who do all the naughty things about election  
time that each party charges against the other.  
We have enough of penalty law on this subject  
already. We want something more practical  
to reach naturalization frauds than the new  
bill contemplates. No judge is going to send  
his fellow judge to State prison, nor his court  
clerks, nor any political witnesses, in this age  
of "ring-a-ring-a-rosy, with bottles full of  
political posy." Public opinion is the best  
pillory with which to frighten politicians who  
wish to commit naturalization frauds. Sena-  
tor Folger must make the processes  
of naturalization slower and with distinct  
publicity to each case, and then he will have

corrected the mischief. For instance, as it is  
the fashion to employ stenographers—and a  
very good fashion it is—to take down all the  
proceedings in courts of justice, let Senator  
Folger provide that stenographers shall take  
down and write out for record preservation all  
that is said and done in naturalization matters.  
Let his bill provide that the clerk shall publish  
within ten days preceding every election an  
alphabetical list of all the persons naturalized,  
with their places of residence and the names  
and places of residence also of their witnesses.  
Let Senator Folger's bill oblige the judges to  
sign their full name in attestation of every  
certificate. Nor would it be, although an  
amusing idea, an impracticable one, to employ  
political photographers, as well as phono-  
graphers, and have each certificate of citizen-  
ship accompanied by a sun picture of the son  
of Erin, or the son of any other country, who  
received his great baptismal certificate into  
the church of American nationality.

## Grant and the Two Houses.

Grant, as President, has encountered despe-  
rate opposition from the squad of outside politi-  
cians—the multitude of office-seekers who have  
no other reasons to give in support of their  
claims for places than that they hurried for  
"the party" before election and hoped it would  
win. He would not recognize these as reasons;  
hence the hostility of this element. He  
has also encountered a desperate but ineffec-  
tive opposition in the House of Representatives  
and a stronger one in the Senate. These  
inside oppositions are inspired by the plunder  
rings, and that of the Senate is the stronger be-  
cause the Senate is more in the hands of the  
men who buy and sell votes. Fresh from the  
people, the members of the House yet act on  
those thoughts and sympathies that prevail  
among the people. They have not yet been  
sufficiently long under the hands of the job-  
bers. But the Senate has another character.  
Its members stay longer at Washington and  
are more under the influences that prevail  
there. Wherever there is a new Senator, as  
we see in several cases—notably that of Fen-  
ton—his sympathies also are with the Presi-  
dent in his fight for the purity of the govern-  
ment. Grant seems to act on this view  
of the elements in organizing his friends  
in the two houses. Judging by the  
clamor we hear against Fenton from the  
more corrupt parts of the republican press,  
our new Senator must stand high in Grant's  
confidence. We believe he will prove a  
valuable support to the Executive where he just  
now needs support most. Fenton is a man  
who has been long in political life, has had  
experience in Washington, and, what is more,  
has gone to the top of that Jacob's ladder of  
experience that is found in New York politics.  
Grant's best friend in the House is a man, if  
possible, even better suited to the work before  
him. Butler is the strongest man in parlia-  
mentary tactics, in political sagacity, in the  
rough and tumble of discussion, or in a fair  
stand up debate, that has made his appearance  
in the House in a long while. Grant's  
measures in Butler's hands are sure to carry  
everything before them in one house, and in  
Fenton they have a strong help in the other  
house. It is an omen of good promise for  
Grant that he shows his old perception in  
securing the right sort of help.

DOCTOR MADD.—The account given in the  
HERALD of a visit to Dr. Madd adds something  
to our knowledge of the story of Booth's flight—  
a story that must always be one of the in-  
tensely interesting recitals of the war. We  
get the light more clearly than we have  
hitherto done on this point in Booth's despe-  
rate run. Madd says that his so-called con-  
fession was a sham. Who made it?

JUSTICE.—It must be true that Justice is  
blind; otherwise the lawyers could not have  
forced her to such a stumble as that in the  
Sing Sing murder case. Coroner Flynn's  
jury found such a verdict as ought to have  
been followed by the immediate arrest of the  
two keepers; when, behold! the Coroner's  
hands are held by an injunction gotten up in  
the interest of these men. Here is something  
almost as good as an *alibi*. In future, when  
coroners find that men have been killed, the  
persons who did the killing must clap on an  
injunction and extinguish the coroner.

THE MURDERS IN PHILADELPHIA.—Horrible  
as is the story given to-day of the murders in  
Philadelphia, it would be worse if there were  
not at every step the conviction that it was an  
act of insanity. In the midst of this heart-  
rending horror there is absolute relief in the  
thought that the man who thus butchered his  
wife and two children could not have been pos-  
sessed of human reason. The mania to kill is  
as well recognized in medical science as any  
other, but it is not common for its first mani-  
festation to be so terribly effective as it was  
in this case.

NEWSPAPER STATUTE.—A radical in the  
Pennsylvania Legislature has given notice that  
he would introduce a bill providing that no  
man—in the State, we suppose—shall publish  
a newspaper until he has proved that "he is  
honest and of good repute and veracity." So  
member on the other side should now  
introduce a bill providing that no man shall be  
a member of the Legislature until he has  
proved he has not robbed a henroost or an  
apple orchard. In that case there would prob-  
ably be but few radical members from the  
rural districts among the congregated plun-  
durers in the State House at Harrisburg.

COVERING UP THE ISSUES.—The Hartford  
Times talks about an attempt on the part of  
the *Courant* to cover up the issues of the cam-  
paign in Connecticut. Both these papers have  
respectable issues. If they were all covered  
up what would become of the Land of Steady  
Habits?—or, as a Connecticut lady exclaimed  
when she heard that little Rosa had married  
the magnificent Parepa, "What will become of  
him?"

VOTING AND TALKING.—"No one denies  
that woman is competent to express an  
opinion," says Wendell Phillips; and on the  
strength of her competency in speech